

# Factors Associated with Deaths Among COVID-19 Patients Managed at Epidemic Treatment Centers (CTEs) in Decentralized Areas in Senegal

## Abstract

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic is an emerging viral zoonosis caused by SARS-CoV2. It is responsible for a systemic infection in humans, primarily respiratory. In Senegal, the Thiès Region confirmed its first case on March 14, 2020. The second epidemic wave occurring in 2021 was marked by high fatality, justifying our study on the factors associated with deaths among COVID-19 patients hospitalized at the Epidemic Treatment Centers (CTE) of the Regional Health Directorate of Thiès (Senegal).

**Patients and Method:** Unmatched case-control study, 1 case to 2 controls, relating to COVID-19 deaths recorded in the Thiès Regional Health Directorate from January 1 to December 31, 2021. All patients who tested positive for COVID-19 (PCR/Antigenic test) hospitalized in CTEs were included. All confirmed COVID-19 patients who died were referred to as “cases,” and all recovered patients as “controls.” The sampling of deaths was exhaustive, standardized sociodemographic, clinical, therapeutic and evolutionary data collected from patient files after a pilot trial with quality control. The data was entered on kobo collect and analyzed on Epi info7. Quantitative variables (mean, standard deviation) and qualitative variables (proportions. Measures: odds ratio, chi2 or Fisher exact test, significance threshold set at  $p < 0.05$ ) were used.

**Results:** A total of 348 patients were recruited in this study including 116 deaths and 232 recovered, the average age was 68.9 years +/- 14.24 for the deceased patients compared to 61.5 +/- 14.24 for the recovered, with male predominance in both groups. The most common clinical signs (cases/controls) were dyspnea (98.3/84.49%), fever (71.5/68.1%), asthenia (57.8/65.4%). and cough (52.6/58.1%). Complications were dominated by acute respiratory distress (87.9/3.8%), shock (11.2%) and pulmonary embolism (03.5/00%).

The factors associated with deaths found after multivariate analysis by logistic regression were male sex (OR: 4.11, 95% CI 1.45 – 11.61 and  $p = 0.0076$ ), patients aged over 60 years (OR=1.77, 95% CI: 1.0018-3.1438,  $p = 0.049$ ), complications such as stroke (OR=31.00; 95% CI: 5.69-168.73 and  $p = 0.0001$ ), shock (OR22.61; 95% CI: 1.44-353.67 and  $p = 0.026$ ) and ARDS (OR: 204.09 95% CI 70.44-591.30 and  $p = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** The factors associated with COVID-19 deaths in the CTEs of Thiès Region are age, male gender, the presence of complications; stroke in particular, the state of Shock and ARDS.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 deaths, associated factors, CTE, Thiès Regional Health Directorate

**Conflicts of interest:** The authors and co-authors declare no conflict of interest

## INTRODUCTION

Emerging and re-emerging pathogenic agents pose global public health challenges. Coronaviruses are enveloped RNA viruses widely distributed among humans, other mammals and birds. [11]

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the infection with the novel coronavirus "**SARS-CoV-2**" known as **COVID-19**, a public health emergency of international concern. Senegal declared its first case of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020. The Thiès Region recorded its first case twelve days later. In the context of patient care, four centers have been set up in the Thiès region.

Clinically, SARS-CoV-2 infection can present as either asymptomatic or symptomatic cases, most commonly involving respiratory tract infections such as severe pneumonia, resulting in respiratory distress and evolving or not towards systemic involvement, which could lead to the death of patients.

The different attack and mortality rates of COVID-19 could be influenced by various factors such as different national isolation policies, the time taken to diagnosis and treatment as well as virus mutations. This is how the advent of new SARS-CoV-2 variants in December 2020 led to a resurgence of the pandemic marking the 2nd wave in Senegal with a fatality rate of 2.4% [7]. The Thiès Region recorded a higher fatality rate of 6.8% during the same period.

This study aims to determine the factors associated with the fatality of COVID-19 in epidemic treatment centers (ETCs) in the Thiès Region during this 2nd wave.

## METHODOLOGY

This is an unmatched case-control study with one case to two controls relating to the deaths of COVID-19 patients recorded in the CTEs of the Thiès Regional Health Directorate for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021.

The study population was composed of registered COVID-19 infected patients at the CTEs of the Thiès Region during the study period. People who tested positive for COVID-19 and were hospitalized at the CTEs were included. People who were declared positive for COVID-19 and did not have records or did not appear in the CTE hospitalization register were excluded.

Any person with a positive nucleic acid amplification test (RT-PCR) or a person with a positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen RDT who died at the CTE was considered a case and was considered as a control, any person hospitalized in the CTE and declared cured during the study period and whose laboratory test or swab taken had confirmed the presence of COVID-19.

We conducted a review of the death register to identify cases and then we verified the cause of death in the patient's file and report. As for the controls, they were recruited from the CTE discharge register.

The Sociodemographic, clinical and therapeutic characteristics of COVID-19 patients, their vaccination status, medical history and comorbidities were collected.

The data was entered on a kobo collect model developed for this purpose. The database analysis was carried out on Epi info7.

Quantitative data were summarized as mean and median, and qualitative data as proportions. The measure of association used is the odds ratio. For the comparison of proportions, the Chi2 or Fisher's exact test will be used depending on the conditions of applicability. The significance threshold is set at  $p < 0.05$ .

For the comparison of quantitative variables, an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), will be performed. We conducted a pilot trial and data quality control. The questionnaire was tested in a health center not involved in the study, located in the buffer zone of the health district of Thiès. Investigators who were qualified health care providers were selected and trained on the survey methodology. The investigators were responsible for correctly filling in the data on the already prepared questionnaire. Supervisors ensured the correct entry of information into the kobo collect software. The survey coordinator was responsible for ensuring data quality control. The study was submitted for approval to the competent authorities of the Region after transmission of correspondence. The electronic database created did not in any way make it possible to make a link with the patient's identity.

## RESULTS

A total of 348 patients were recruited in this study including 116 cases (deaths) and 232 recovered (controls). The average age was 68.9 years  $\pm$ 14.24 [25, 102] among the cases and 61.5 years  $\pm$ 14.24 [26, 92] among the controls.

Cases of death were most frequent in the age group of 65 years and over with a percentage of 70.6%. A predominance of males 66.4% was found among the cases, with a sex ratio of 1.9 compared to a female predominance among the controls with a sex ratio 0.8.

The most frequent clinical signs were dyspnea (98.3%) among the deceased compared to (84.9%) among the recovered; fever (71.5%) among the deceased and (68.1%) among the recovered; Cough (52.6%) among the deceased and (58.6%) among the recovered; and headaches (26.7%) among the deceased and (71.4%) among the recovered.

Only 2.7% of deceased patients were vaccinated, compared to 1% of recovered patients. It should be noted that vaccination of the population started in April 2021, but also that the vaccination status was not verified in 25.6% of the cases reviewed.

The most frequent complications were acute respiratory distress syndrome (87.9%) in deceased patients and (3.9%) among those who recovered. Stroke-related complication was (11.2%) among the deceased and (1.3%) among those who recovered as shown in Table I.

**Table I: Characteristics of COVID-19 Deaths and Recoveries Recorded in the CTEs of Thiès in 2021**

Features		Deaths n (%)	Recovery n (%)
<b>Sociodemographic characteristics</b>			
Age	15 - 34 years old	2(1.72)	13(6.0)
	35 - 54 years old	13(11.4)	33(15.3)
	55 - 64 years old	19(18.8)	67(31.0)
	65 years and over	82(70.6)	103(47.7)
Gender	M	<b>77 (66.4)</b>	107 (46.1)
	F	39 (33.6)	125 (53.9)
<b>Clinical features</b>			
Fever	Yes	83 (71.5)	158 (68.1)
	No	33 (28.5)	74 (31.9)

Dyspnea	Yes	114 (98.3)	197 (84.9)
	No	2 (1.7)	35 (15.1)
Headache	Yes	31 (26.7)	66 (28.5)
	No	85 (73.3)	166 (71.5)
Cough	Yes	61 (52.6)	136 (58.6)
	No	55 (47.4)	96 (41.4)
Diarrhea	Yes	4 (3.5)	10 (4.3)
	No	112 (96.5)	222 (95.7)
Asthenia	Yes	67 (57.8)	151 (65.4)
	No	49 (42.2)	80 (34.6)
Sore throat	Yes	2 (1.7)	12 (5.2)
	No	114 (98.3)	220 (94.8)
Rhinorrhea	Yes	10 (8.6)	18 (8.1)
	No	106 (91.4)	205 (91.9)
Ageusia	Yes	3 (2.6)	17 (7.4)
	No	113 (97.4)	213 (92.6)
Anosmia	Yes	5 (4.3)	18 (7.8)
	No	111 (95.7)	213 (7.8)
Vaccination status	Yes	3 (2.7)	2 (1)
	No	41 (35.3)	54 (23.3)
	NR	22 (18.9)	67 (28.9)
	N / A	50 (43.1)	109 (46.9)
<b>Therapeutic characteristics</b>			
Azithromycin	Yes	101 (87.1)	219 (94.4)
	No	15 (12.9)	13 (5.6)
Zinc	Yes	102 (87.9)	220 (94.8)
	No	14 (12.1)	12 (5.2)
Corticotherapy	Yes	106 (91.4)	198 (86.5)
	No	10 (8.6)	31 (13.6)
Anticoagulants	Yes	102 (87.9)	200 (86.2)
	No	14 (12.1)	32 (13.8)
<b>Complications</b>			
Oxygen therapy	Yes	115 (99.1)	188 (81)
	No	1 (0.9)	44 (19)
ARDS	Yes	102 (87.9)	9 (3.9)
	No	14 (12.1)	223 (96.1)
State of shock	Yes	13 (11.2)	1 (0.4)
	No	103 (88.79)	231 (99.6)
IRA	Yes	5 (4.3)	0
	No	111 (95.7)	232 (100)
Stroke	Yes	13 (11.2)	3 (1.3)
	No	103 (88.8)	229 (98.7)
Pulmonary embolism	Yes	4 (3.5)	0
	No	112 (96.5)	232 (100)

Analytically, the risk of dying from COVID-19 is 1.77 times higher among people aged 60 and above than those aged under 60. Men have a 4.11 times higher risk of dying from COVID-19 than women. Patients with a history of high blood pressure had a 2.18 times greater risk of dying from the disease compared to those without hypertension. Patients with complications such as shock, stroke, and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) are more likely to die from COVID-19 in the CTEs according to multivariate analysis. Risk factors such as age, male gender, high blood pressure, stroke, shock and ARDS are significant predictors of death as shown in Table II.

**Table II: Factors Associated with COVID-19 Fatality in CTEs of the Thiès Region in 2021 in Multivariate Analysis**

Variables	Odds Ratio	95% CI		P-Value
Age (Under 60/60 and over)	1.77	1.0018	3.1438	<b>0.049</b>
Gender (M/F)	4.1129	1.4569	11.6108	<b>0.0076</b>
HTA (yes/no)	2.1853	1.8659	5.5154	<b>0.0097</b>
Stroke (yes/no)	31.0034	5.6967	168.7305	<b>0.0001</b>
State of shock (yes/no)	22.6146	1,446	353.6796	<b>0.0262</b>
ARDS (yes/no)	204.0904	70.4419	591.3084	<b>0.0000</b>

## DISCUSSION

We conducted a case-control study involving 348 files collected from the CTEs in the Thiès region. The results of our study show that male gender [OR: 1.69, 95% CI: 1.06 – 2.68] and age over 60 years [OR: 2.16, 95% CI: 1.27 - 3.68] are risk factors for death. Our results are supported by several studies such as that of M. Jaspard et al in Burkina and Guinea, which showed that men [OR: 2.1, 95% CI: 1.1 - 3.6] and elderly people  $\geq 60$  years [OR: 2.9, 95% CI: 1.7 – 4.8] were more exposed to COVID-19 death [5]. This risk factor is also found in Diop's study with a higher risk of 11.2% in patients over 60 years old versus 3.8% in patients under 60 years old ( $p = 0.00098$ ) [4]. Similar observations are made by Kombila in Gabon and Sy in Ségou who found that advanced age (>65 years) is associated with ARD and death [6].

Age over 60 years as a factor associated with death could be explained by the fragility of the immune system (immunosenescence) and also the presence of comorbidities.

Among patients with comorbidities, those with high blood pressure were more likely to die than non-hypertensive patients [OR: 1.8, 95% CI: 1.15-2.83] but in multivariate analysis, this association was not significant. In the study by Myriam Diarra and colleagues, the relative risk of mortality due to COVID-19 is higher for patients with hypertension and cardiovascular diseases [ARR = 20.23, 95% CI: 11.68-35.04], followed by diabetic patients [ARR = 1.31, 95% CI: 0.77-2.23][3]. While in our study diabetes was not statistically associated with deaths, diabetes is literarily described as a factor associated with

COVID-19 death as shown in the study by Ousmane Sy in Ségou Who found that diabetes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease have a statistically significant link with COVID-19 deaths[10].

The average length of hospitalization for cases was  $10 \pm 4$  days and  $12 \pm 7$  days for controls. The team from the Principal Hospital of Dakar in Senegal found an average length of hospitalization of 10 days  $\pm$  5 days in deceased patients, a figure similar to our study [4].

Clinically, dyspnea (98.3% vs 89.9%), fever (71.5% vs 68.1%), asthenia (57.8% vs 65.4%), cough (56.0% vs 58.6%) and headache (26.7% vs 28.4%) were the most common symptoms among COVID-19 patients hospitalized in the region's CTEs. The Ouédraogo study in Burkina found cough (46.3%) and fever (43.9%) as predominant symptoms, respiratory distress was present in 23.2% of cases with 44.3% death [5]. Other signs such as diarrhea, odynophagia, anosmia, ageusia and rhinorrhea were present but less frequent in both populations. Dyspnea was the only independent symptom associated with death [OR: 10.1, 95% CI: 2.3 – 42.6].

When dyspnea was associated with desaturation ( $SpO_2 < 95\%$ ) [OR: 3.6, 95% CI: 2.06-6.58] patients were more exposed to death from COVID-19. The Aouameura study in Algeria demonstrated that dyspnea and respiratory distress are significantly higher in deceased patients compared to living patients [OR: 10.8; 95% CI: 1.33-96.69] [1].

From a therapeutic perspective, our patients received anticoagulation therapy (87.9% vs 86.2%), Azithromycin 500mg (87.1% vs 94.4%), Zinc (87.9% vs 94.8%). %), corticosteroid therapy (91.38% vs 86%), and oxygen therapy (99.1% vs 81%). Treatments with Azithromycin 500mg [OR: 0.39; IC95%: 0.18-0.87] and Zinc [OR: 0.39; 95% CI: 0.17-0.88] were found to be protective factors against death. However, the Minerva study concluded that azithromycin has little or no effect on all-cause mortality at day 28 compared to standard of care alone [RR 0.98; 95% CI: 0.90 to 1.06] [10].

## CONCLUSION

Our study aimed to determine the risk factors associated with COVID-19 deaths in CTEs in the Thiès region. Our results showed that advanced age over 60 years, male gender and the presence of complications such as ARDS, stroke, shock are prognostic factors for death.

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